

Southern Loyalty—Northern Power.

The Radical party in ignoring the constitutional rights of eight million of whites—the right to legislate for themselves—and in fastening upon them universal negro suffrage in all its hideous shapes and consequences, as impolitic as degrading, do so not by the consent of the United States, but by authority derived from themselves; not by any view to the amelioration of the negro, but to the view of increasing the strength of party in the South, with the vain hope that this will be an equivoque of power in their favor. They allege for a reason for so doing that the South is still disloyal. Base assertion. The South is even more loyal than that very party which is trying to yoke upon it the most forbidding form of degradation and humiliation. That party is lulling the Northern masses by stating that this measure is necessary to ensure the peace of the South. Both of these statements bear the impress of falsehood.

The moral law upon which rests all greatness, happiness, security, glory and grandeur, of a nation, as of an individual, has been entirely set aside by this hang-dog political hybrid. The negro is made superior to the white man! The barbarous black makes laws for the great Anglo-Saxon! The North shuddered at the idea when the question was first raised. It rejected the degrading proposition with the veriest scorn. Will it now stand tamely by and see the Southern States, to which even many of the Northern people have immigrated since the close of the war, to be actually governed by those men? Impossible. The fear of having this brought home to their own firesides will be an incentive to prevent it if nothing else. The people of the North are not dead to all feeling of sympathy. They cannot forever keep the cry, *we victis*—

For burning pains and love!
Are his who dieth of the fever'd heat?

Can it be possible that the soldiers of the North who felt the battle's brunt, and around whose path were showered a leaden hail of musketry; who have charged to the mouth of the belching cannon, and gave knocks and received them on a thousand fields, still entertain hatred for those men who have so nobly stood by a cause of whose right they thought they were morally certain? We reject such an idea. Still, if we must see them silently acquiesce in the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, what can we think? Could the hundreds of thousands of Union soldiers whose bones are now mouldering in the National Cemeteries but arise from their crimson graves, they would say to their surviving comrades: "Be brave men, and show yourselves brave men by treating the vanquished like what they are—brave men." A wounded and vanquished King was carried before his conqueror, Alexander. The latter asked him what treatment he expected. The prompt reply was, "Treat me as a King." Will the victorious North treat the vanquished South like a slave? Yes, worse than a slave! It is incredible. The Southern people are of the same race and lineage. They speak the same tongue and worship the same God. They expected that treatment which all antiquity has extended the conquered brave. Do not let them hear you cry, O North,—

"Alas, poor country!
Almost afraid to know thyself!" It cannot be said that our mother, but our grave is nothing but a mass of bones, and shrieks that rend the air.
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrows seem
A modern cost; and the dead man's knell
Is there scarce asked, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their cups."

Forget not that the people of the South are as much heirs to the rich inheritance of the great Anglo-Saxon race as are your own.

Whitlock's Horticultural Recorder.
This is the title of a monthly publication published by the Whitlock Exposition and Exchange Company, 215 Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 per annum, and edited by Andrew S. Fuller, Esq. It is the cheapest journal of the kind published, and the only one giving the price list of trees, vines and plants in "All Nurseries in One." It also contains a list of the best implements for farm, garden and household; and its pages are filled with articles from the best horticultural and agricultural writers in the world. As a special inducement they offer to send one plant of either of the following varieties of fruit to all who send in their names with \$1.00:

Clarke Raspberry; Davidson's Thornless Raspberry; Ellendale Raspberry; Missouri Mammoth Blackberry; Choice Gladiolus; Choice Japan Lily; Iowa Grape Vine, or, Two Early Wilson Blackberry; Two Kitten Blackberry. Or, to any one who will send 25 cents extra, to pay postage, we will send one pound of early Rose Potatoes. The plants will be carefully packed and sent by mail, post paid, as early in the Autumn or Spring as practicable.

The celebrated Walton Grape, or the new Emalon Grape with the Recorder one year \$5.

The officers of the Company are as follows: P. L. Whitlock, President; J. A. Currier, Treasurer. The place and entire plan of business, however, continue the same as before.

The Prospect.

The renewed enthusiasm and increased determination to succeed, shown by the Democratic party since their defeat in October, is one of the most hopeful and promising indications of the campaign. It has not only proved an inspiring lesson to the party, but the Radicals begin to doubt their safety, and have sounded the notes of alarm. Here is what the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Radical organ of the Northwest, says of the recent and the approaching elections:

The Democratic party made extraordinary exertions to carry the October elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana and secure positions of the Presidential contest, and their defeat in this they admit to be a staggering blow;

but if the Republicans suppose the battle won and thereby relax their efforts, it will be a fatal mistake.

While the elections have taken place have shown that the victory is within our power, they have also shown to the enemy the measure of our strength, and how much additional force is necessary to bring us to carry these States.

It makes increased vigilance and effort necessary on the part of the Republicans in order to secure the Presidential election. We carried the State of Indiana by a little more than a thousand majority.

Such is their confusion on the eve of the great battle along the whole line. Their resources are exhausted, their party treasury bankrupt, the last reserve already called into action, and their whole strength brought out to secure the preliminary struggles. We know now their full force and have struck their weak point, and it requires but a gallant charge to route them and capture their position.

The returns from the three great States which have recently voted, grow more favorable with each day. Upon the Congressional tickets, which are better tests in a national point of view than for State officers, the majorities in Pennsylvania and Ohio are very meagre indeed, while in Indiana there is a Democratic majority. Local issues have more or less to do with the result of every election, but we believe that the Presidential contest will be decided upon principle, even in the face of the great reputation of General Grant as a soldier.

There are many reasons for believing that Pennsylvania and Indiana will both go for Seymour and Blair. The Jews of those States, many of whom voted the local Radical ticket, will go almost unanimously against Grant and Colfax—the former on account of his infamous order against them, and the latter for his bitter persecution of foreigners in his Know-Nothing campaigns. The large number of legally naturalized citizens deprived of their votes by the partisan decision of a Radical Judge, will now have access to the ballot-box, and the election of Democratic officers in the city of Philadelphia will prevent the frauds by which thousands of colonized citizens of New York, New Jersey and other States voted in that city.

It is also worth remembering that Pennsylvania gave a Democratic majority in October, 1860, and in November it gave a majority for HARRISON, and secured his election. Ohio elected a Whig Governor in October, 1848, but General Cass carried the State in November of the same year. In 1856 the Republicans elected their Governor in Illinois in October, but in November the electoral vote of that State was given to BUCHANAN. So we might multiply examples of this kind, where the changes have been double and triple that necessary to overcome the insignificant majorities by which these States were recently carried by the Radicals, and secure the triumphant election of Seymour and Blair.

There is much reason for hope. Our own chosen leader, the Christian gentleman, the exemplary citizen and the wise statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR, has thrown himself into the breach and is leading his followers to victory. Let North Carolina contribute to that success. We have more interest at stake than have the people of any Northern State. When we see them marshaling for the fight—rising above the petty obstacles of their trifling defeats—inspired by the magnificent battle which they gave—animated by the noble example and glorious labors of our chieftain, will we, we can, by indifference or timidity, refuse to aid these men and our patriotic party in their magnanimous efforts to protect us from tyranny and oppression? We will not, we cannot, believe it. Let us do our duty and all will be well.

For the Journal.

Robeson County.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Oct. 29, 1868.
Messrs. Editors:—Last Tuesday was a glorious day for Robeson—nearly all the inhabitants of the county assembled in this town to have a grand Mass Meeting, and a Mass Meeting it was. The people turned out by hundreds and began pouring into town early in the morning (while the cannons were belching forth in their thunderous tones victory to the Conservative cause) and continued arriving until the speaking platform was crowded. The speakers' stand, where they heard some of the best speeches of the campaign; the first being delivered by Mr. French Strange, of Fayetteville, who gave them some excellent advice, picturing to them the rottenness of the Radical party.

As soon as the train arrived, coming from below, and the band had been placed in position, the procession began moving to the speakers' stand, where they heard some of the best speeches of the campaign; the first being delivered by Mr. French Strange, of Fayetteville, who gave them some excellent advice, picturing to them the rottenness of the Radical party.

The next speaker being our candidate for Elector (one worthy of the position), Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, who may well be proud of her son, exposed the corruption of the scalawag and carpet-bag party. I will not attempt to portray to your readers an account of his speech, as it would be utterly impossible for me to do so, but I can say he impressed upon their minds that the Radical party was the most corrupt party that inhabits this globe.

Judge Meares was then introduced to the crowd, who kept them spell-bound by his forcible remarks for nearly an hour. Then came Dr. Dwyndell, who was listened to very attentively, doing a great deal of good, every one being pleased with the contempt he seemed to possess and express for the league party. All the speeches were highly appreciated by all I heard of them. The crowd then dispersed, scattering themselves through the town, commenting on what they had heard.

After dark speeches were delivered by Abraham McKenzie, Levy and Baker, colored orators, who espoused the cause of Democracy with a vim. I am sorry the negroes could not hear them, as they were bound to Thomas, alias Broad Harris, the bureau agent, who held some kind of a farce in the court house at the time to prevent them from being present.

There was one thing in the procession that attracted my attention—it was a transparency bearing on its top the head of a dead cow, with long horns protruding, having for its motto *Idiotism*. I suppose it had reference to the Bureau.

Robeson spoke for herself on the third day of November, giving a rousing majority for Seymour and Blair. And then we can shout:

THE WOMEN WHO WEAR TO EXCESS THE NEW FASHIONABLE HEAD-GEAR ARE CLEARLY CHIGNON COMPOSERS.

Some of the Southern journals say that there is a grand mortality among the negro children.

SUPREMACY COURT.—The October term of the Superior Court for this county, after a laborious session of two weeks, adjourned yesterday. The civil docket was taken up on the last day of the term and partly run over. A few cases were disposed of, but none tried.

The criminal docket was heavy and full. There were 108 cases instead of 111, as previously reported. The following exhibits the character of these cases:

Refusing to serve on Coroner's jury	5
Assault and battery	45
Retaliation	45
Burglary	5
Assault and battery	5
Forfeiture and adultery	3
Arson	1
Malignant mischief	1
Total	108

Of these the following shows the number of conviction, acquittals, dismissals and continuances:

Convicted	47
Acquitted	13
Dismissed	1
Continued	47
Total	108

Of the 47 convictions here shown, it is somewhat remarkable that but 3 of them affected white men—the remainder were all negroes. Thus, it is clearly evident that the effect of Radical rule and reconstruction has not tended to improve the state of society or the morals of the negroes. Crime is confined almost exclusively to this class, and it cannot be charged that prejudice against the negro influenced these convictions, as the Judge, the Sheriff, Deputies, and Clerk are all Radicals, and there was not a jury in the box but what contained at least four or five negroes.

Appeal of the Disfranchised Irish of the South to their Irish Fellow-Citizens of the North.

Fellow-countrymen of the North! You men who were born on the same soil; to you who, like ourselves, are natives of oppressed, down-trodden, and sorrow-stricken Ireland.

Fellow-Irishmen, to you we appeal in this our day of distress and trial, of oppression and misery. Like you of the north, we were once citizens of the United States; we had a share in the election of the men who administered the Government, and of those who made the laws. We were recognized as an integral part of the body politic, and the most honored and respected of our fellow-countrymen were elected to positions of trust, honor and distinction. Now all this has changed.

We are no longer citizens. We have been deprived of our right to vote, and in many places have been driven from the polls.

The Radical registers have refused to enter our names on the registration lists. Thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-countrymen in the Southern States have been disfranchised, while every negro who presents himself is admitted to the rights of citizenship.

We are to-day regarded by the Radical party as the inferior of the negro, and we have no rights, political or otherwise, which they are bound to respect.

Hundreds, yes thousands of Irishmen have been driven from the official positions to which they were elected or appointed in different cities throughout the South. We need only refer to the cases of Mobile and New Orleans, where Irishmen have been ejected from offices which were afterwards conferred on negroes.

Fellow Irishmen of the North, all this has been done by the Radical party, which now asks your support, on the ground that it is the friend of the adopted citizen!

Trust it not. Radicalism is proscription. If that party gets into power another four years, they will disfranchise us, Irishmen of the Northern States, as they have disfranchised us, Irishmen of the Southern States.

To you we are now earnestly, anxiously, eagerly looking for political redemption. Save us, by your votes, from negro supremacy!

Save us, by your votes, from the rule of the bayonet!

Beat in mind that every Irishman who votes with the Radical party votes for our enemies.

We entreat you by all you hold most dear not to be misled by so-called Irishmen in your midst—traitors who have sold out to our political enemies and yours, renegades who have accepted the ever-ready bribe for the advocacy of a policy that has made us aliens in the land of our adoption, and subjected us in this country to all the injustices and outrages inflicted upon us in the land of our birth, down-trodden and oppressed Ireland.

Restore to us, through your honest, manly, honorable, unbiassed aid, the rights of citizenship—those rights which we have been deprived of, which we might be degraded by the Radical party below the level of the negro!

Fellow Irishmen we appeal to you by the wrongs and sufferings we now endure, by the love you bear to your wives and little ones, to save us from this blighting, withering curse of negro rule and negro domination.

Remember that every vote you give to the Radical candidates is a vote given to keep us in political bondage, and to subject our families to all the horrors of negro equality.

Remember that it was here in the South that opposition to Irishmen, because they were Irishmen, received its death blow from Henry A. Wise in Virginia, Alexander H. Stephens in Georgia, and Andrew Johnson in Tennessee.

As you would free us from political bondage and restore to us the rights of citizenship, vote against the party that has deprived us of our citizenship; vote against the party that has made us the political inferiors of the negro; vote against the party that is now making the South another oppressed and down-trodden Ireland.

We are now looking to the success of the Democratic candidates.

HORATIO SEYMOUR

and

FRANK P. BLAIR,

to free us from political bondage and the curse of mongrel rule.

Dear fellow countrymen, now on a visit to the great metropolis of New York,

JAMES G. MOORE,
JOHN COLLINS,
BERNARD McCABE,
ANDREW MCGUIRE,
of New Orleans.

MICHAEL THEANON,
OWEN MULLINS,
HENRY O'TOOLE,
of Mobile.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
EDWARD O'NEILL,
PATRICK FLENN,
of Savannah,

and many others, in behalf of the

DISFRANCHISED IRISHMEN OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 22.

The election in Indiana to be contested.

The demand comes from every part of the State that the election held on the 13th instant for State officers should be contested. The belief is general among the opponents of the nominally successful candidates upon the Radical State ticket that

their election was secured by frauds and irregularities far more than enough to overcome the majority which the official returns give. The popular feeling is only a face by which the will of the people can be set aside by chicanery and rascality. We do not believe a fair election has been held in this county since 1856. That year the opponents of the Democracy commenced debauching the ballot-box, and since then they have held their way in this county by swindling at the polls in some shape. It is needless to detail their fraudulent practices; but it is beyond controversy that by fraud alone they have maintained their party ascendancy. It is only a mockery to hold elections, to ask a verdict of the people upon a fraudulent policy, and the choice of candidates to administer the government, if the ballot-box is to be corrupted to defeat the popular will. No doubt but Indiana is democratic to-day, and a fair election and an honest counting of the votes would have so demonstrated.

The Radical party, however, have again been cheated, to continue a corrupt and extravagant party in power. In 1864 the Radical majority in this county was counted by thousands; but it was obtained by voting a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers—who had no right whatever to cast a ballot here—many times over their heads, and similar frauds. And men are found, who claim to be honorable and upright, that will accept positions knowing they were obtained by the most unblushing rascality.

The inquiry arises, shall such a state of affairs continue? Shall no effort be made to restore the honest and fair play of the honest arbiters of the popular will? Better that no elections be held than that the people should be thus debauched and cheated. One way to stop election swindling is to expose the fraud and punish the men engaged in it. To aid in this work is the duty of every man who desires to perpetuate a free government. It is an indisputable fact that the large majority of the late vote have suffered the most extreme poverty and privation. Most of the wealthy men upon whom the Churches relied mainly have been impoverished, and those who had property remaining were obliged to leave the country or sacrifice it to pay the taxes levied upon them. If they were not disposed, or to support them at home. He related several principal cases of destitution he had witnessed, and closed with a fervent appeal to their behalf to the liberal churches of the north. A large contribution was taken up. N. Y. Express.

Appeal for the South.

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, delivered a discourse Sunday morning at Trinity Church in aid of the destitute people of the south, and particularly the suffering ministry. He selected his text from Matthew xvi: 26—"For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? It is an idle thing to say that the clergy of the south since the late war have suffered the most extreme poverty and privation. Most of the wealthy men upon whom the Churches relied mainly have been impoverished, and those who had property remaining were obliged to leave the country or sacrifice it to pay the taxes levied upon them. If they were not disposed, or to support them at home. He related several principal cases of destitution he had witnessed, and closed with a fervent appeal to their behalf to the liberal churches of the north. A large contribution was taken up. N. Y. Express.

Important Bankrupt Decision.

The United States District Judge in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, made an important decision the other day touching bankrupts. His decision in effect was that real estate could not be set aside for temporary support of a bankrupt, under the provision of the act relating to exemptions; but that money might be so appropriated, in cases where the "articles and necessities" specially designated in the act did not amount to the specified sum of \$500; and if necessary to take land for this purpose, it must be advertised and sold at public auction and turned into cash.

The damage to the sugar crop in Louisiana, though quite small in some sections, has not been so disastrous as first reported. The crop is now set down at 120,000 hogsheads, which is a vast increase over that of last year. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from the parish of Plaquemine, one of the best sugar parishes of the State, says:—"From every locality of the sugar cane and sugar cane on this coast, the yield both in quantity and quality, promises to be a fit and a glorious spring, summer and autumn. The atmospheric conditions of the last few days have checked vegetation and are hastening maturation. Last year grinding commenced on the 23d of November, and probably will not start some of the mills until the 15th of January. The first lot of sugar of last year's growth, manufactured in this parish, reached your market on the 4th of November; in 1867, on the 10th of November; in 1868, on the 22d of November; and in 1869 on the 15th of November. Last year the winter was so unusually mild that the sugar cane bloomed in some of our more favorable localities, which had not occurred here since 1852."

The Longtime Sugar Crop.

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